



# Hongkong Daily Press

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8.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
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2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "

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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
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### DOWN TRAINS.

DOWN													UP												
Stations		No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Through Express				
CAUTION (Get the Train)		dep.	7.50			7.50																			
EURE LONG		dep.	7.50			7.50																			
Spun Corn		dep.	7.50			7.50																			
Pineville		dep.	7.50			7.50																			
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### THE LORDS AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST WAR PROFITS. LABOUR'S LION'S SHARE.

Important speeches bearing on the effect of the present demands of Labour upon the country's commercial prosperity were made in the House of Lords on February 25th by Lord Emmott and Lord Leverhulme, both of whom are closely connected with large business concerns.

Lord Emmott said that business experts assured him that there must be a hard struggle if we were to keep our place in industrial competition, even if there was complete harmony and co-operation between Capital and Labour. The capitalist knew we had been living in a fool's paradise in the economic sense during the war, and unless we could compete in the next few years successfully our commercial and financial supremacy was gone for ever.

Labour, however, argued that it would be possible under peace conditions to go on improving the position of Labour without doing any serious material harm in the long run. Both sides held these views very tenaciously. In the meantime the country had to take a most fateful decision. The one vital consideration at the present time was to get our export trade going again. Until that was done in a satisfactory way it was perfectly impossible to make any headway in the financial sense. (Hear, hear.) Immense damage had been done to our export trade by the operation of the blockade—some of it, he feared, irrevocable. For instance, we had forced neutral countries adjacent to Germany to manufacture goods with which we had been in the habit of supplying them. The vital matter now was to increase our exports in order that we might be able to pay the higher wages apart from profits.

Could nothing be done, asked Lord Emmott, to avert the ghastly tragedy of a general strike? Most unjustly, a good many in the House were suspected of being profiteers or friends of profiteers. The present unrest was due to something deeper than resentment that railways and mines had not yet been nationalised. It was a matter of principle. They argued that because certain people had unquestionably made large fortunes during the war, all shareholders and capitalists were unreasonably richer than they were before the war, and that there was an illimitable fund of wealth which could be exploited. They forgot that the bulk of shareholders were people of more modest means than well-paid artisans. (Hear, hear.)

**LABOUR INCOMES REDUCED.**  
Assuming Lord Buckmaster was correct when he said that 450 millions more profits were made during the war and owing to the war than before the war, the amount that went to the profiteer was only ninety millions. These figures made no allowance for losses during the war. The total gross profits made up to the weather classes did not exceed 100 millions, while he calculated that the wealthier classes must have paid out from 150 to 200 millions. He asserted that the general effect of the war had been to reduce rather than to increase the net income of the wealthier classes taken as a whole. On the other hand, wages had increased more than doubled, which meant that the working classes had received during the war from 750 to 1,000 millions more per annum than before the war.

For ten years in the cotton trade—from 1908 to 1917—the average dividend had been 7 per cent. For thirty years it had been 5.23 per cent. They could not be charged with being profiteers because, in one year, they had happened to make 45 per cent. Wages had gone up by 115 per cent. during the war, and he hoped the cotton trade would be able to meet the fierce competition with which it would undoubtedly be faced. Looking at the prices of the stocks quoted on the Stock Exchange, there was a fall in value and not a rise. Again, this country had sold a great amount of its foreign investments. His own little fortune, which was not badly invested, was worth a great deal less than it was before the war. A gross income of £1,000 would give a net income of £900 before the war; now a gross income of £2,100 a year was required to give an equivalent amount. The incomes of wealthy men would, with present prices, buy only from one-third to one-half of what they would buy before the war; the bulk of previously wealthy men would have to reduce their style of living if they were to make both ends meet.

**UNREST A HEALTHY SIGN.**  
Lord Leverhulme declared his belief that Labour unrest was one of the healthiest signs in the country at the present time. There was no Bolshevism here; except on the part of the men who had resisted conscription and had not proved themselves good citizens. He did not see how men could be deprived of the right to strike, for their labour was the only commodity they had to sell. Previous to the war the wages of organised labour had risen 1d. an hour in the course of thirty years; during the war there had been strike after strike, and wages had increased by over 100 per cent. The position, then, was that the labour had been taught that a scarcity of labour combined with strike produced advantages for the workers which could not be obtained when labour was plentiful. There was at the present time a deep-rooted suspicion and distrust between employers and employed which ought not to exist. (Hear, hear.) That entirely arose from misunderstanding. There was no reason to be afraid of Labour. In no country were strikes more drastically and effectively dealt with than in Australia with a Labour Government. The workman was not a machine to be kept well-oiled with high wages and good housing, and every aspiration of the workman to-day would lift him higher, and make him have new aspirations to-morrow. We should always have Labour unrest if we were to be a healthy community.

He was convinced, however, in the value of co-partnership, and had put it into operation to as great an extent as anyone. With the drawback to it was that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### RIOTS IN EGYPT. EARL CURZON'S STATEMENT.

The disturbances in Egypt, formed the subject of a question put in the House of Lords on March 18th, by the Marquis of Crewe to the Leader of the House. Lord Curzon asked what was the situation in Egypt.

Earl Curzon said that in November last a deputation of Egyptian Nationalists called at the British Residency to advocate a programme of complete autonomy in Egypt, which would leave to the British only the right of supervision with regard to the public debt and shipping in the Suez Canal. They demanded that they should be allowed to proceed to London at once to put forward their demands. At the same time the Nationalists elected a committee of four, the members of which commenced an agitation throughout the country, collecting signatures to a petition and subscriptions in support of their programme. Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister suggested that he and the Minister of Education should visit London in the immediate future to discuss Egyptian affairs. He further urged that the Nationalist leaders should also be allowed to go to London.

His Majesty's Government, in reply, whilst sympathising with the idea that the Egyptians should be allowed an increasing share in the government of Egypt, stated that they could not shirk their responsibilities for the order and good conduct in Egypt and the safeguarding of the interests of the native and foreign populations, and that, therefore, no useful purpose would be served by the leaders coming to London. With regard to the two Ministers, his Majesty's Government said their visit would be very welcome, but it would be better, in the interests of their own dignity, if the visit did not coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, as Mr. Balfour would be absent in Paris. The two Ministers then tendered their resignations to the Sultan, and the British High Commissioner was summoned to London to report on the situation. An invitation was addressed to the two Ministers to come here in the middle of February, and they declined to come unless the Nationalist leaders were also permitted to come. The Government could not accept such a condition, and the resignations of the two Ministers, which had remained in suspense, were accepted by the Sultan.

Steps were then taken for the formation of a new Ministry, and the Nationalists tried to prevent the new Ministry being formed. The Sultan appealed for protection against further insults and intimidations, and authority was given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of four Nationalist leaders. There had since been some demonstrations, chiefly by students in Cairo and other provincial centres, and collisions had occurred between the Nationalists and British troops. These manifestations were not approved by the more sober element in the population.

the workman thought his dividends too small, and expected the profits to be higher than they ever could be. An inflated idea of what the employer's profits were was one of the causes of unhealthy unrest. If an arrangement had been made by which the workpeople from the outbreak of war, instead of having increased wages, had taken the excess profits of their employers, they would have made a very poor bargain. The excess profits remaining in the hands of the employers would not have given the workmen 4s. each per week, whereas the advance in wages had been considerably over £1 per worker per week. Therefore the rise in wages had been five times or more the amount of the increased profits of the employer. It was ignorance on this subject that ought to be removed.

#### GRANT RISE IN WAGES.

While the war had been going on, wages had advanced by over 100 per cent. If the workmen had received, instead of the 100 per cent, the whole of the profits made in all the industries in the country that did not go to the Government, their rise in wages would have been under 10s. per week instead of over £1. "Therefore, if we are to prevent strikes," proceeded Lord Leverhulme, "it is our duty to see that the worker is properly acquainted with the conditions under which he works and the conditions which affect a rise in wages. There always will be disputes, but a point-blank refusal to admit that there should be a strike receives a request for an increase of wages, and a reduction of hours, which is a refusal point-blank will lead to a strike, he should take his workpeople into a partnership of this nature, in which he should say to them: 'I recognise your desire for a higher income in order to meet the higher cost of living; but do not let us forget, either of us, that our living depends on a successful industry, and this country is dependent on its overseas trade, and that we are in competition with the whole world. Let us see how we can get both shorter hours and higher wages. If there is no addition to the production, then you workers will be the sufferers. You are 95 per cent. of the consumers. If coal goes up in price you feel it more keenly than any other section of the community.'

This must produce so cheaply that our articles would be sold all over the world. Many of the workers were obsessed with the idea that their best interest was in limited production. That was entirely wrong. In the United States wages were much higher because the trade unions there did not discourage output. The output per worker in the United States was considerably more than three times that of workers in this country. There were no workmen in the world more amenable to logic and truth than our own, who were as good as any, and if we all joined together in endeavouring to do our duty we should find that the bogey of strikes would be shown of all its terror, and a strike would be merely a prelude to the consideration of the question, and that we should quickly raise ourselves as a producing nation. By this process we shall be enabled to discharge our load of debt.

### COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION. BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHE MEETS CHINESE MERCHANTS.

Mr. H. J. Brett, the Commercial Secretary of Legation stationed in Hongkong, was present by invitation at a Committee meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday afternoon. A large number of leading merchants were present, among them being the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak (Chairman), Mr. Li Po-kwai (Hon. Treasurer) and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

In introducing Mr. Brett, the Chairman said: Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business of the day, I have much pleasure in introducing to you a distinguished visitor in the person of Mr. Brett, who, as you know, one of the Commercial Secretaries attached to the British Legation for South China, with his office in this Colony. On your behalf I now extend to him a hearty welcome. You have probably read in both the English and Chinese newspapers of Mr. Brett's past record, and the nature of his present duties. From his past achievements and from what I have heard of him, I think I can safely say that the important and responsible work now being undertaken by him could not have been entrusted to better hands. I know that it is Mr. Brett's earnest endeavour to bring the merchants of Great Britain and China into closer touch with each other, and to promote their mutual welfare, and I am sure that he will succeed in these directions. In his letter, addressed to this Chamber shortly after his arrival, he kindly offered to supply any information in respect of British manufactures and exports that we may require. As Chairman of this Chamber, I warmly thank him in person for this kind offer, which, I assure him, will be availed of as occasions arise. Mr. Brett's offer is extended not only to the Chamber collectively but to its members individually, and I hope that you will not fail to take full advantage of it. It is only by free interchange of views and friendly association that a better mutual understanding between the merchants of Great Britain and China can be reached, and a better trade between the two countries thereby promoted. In Mr. Brett we have an admirable intermediary, who will use his best efforts to bring about this desired result. With these few remarks, I once more extend to Mr. Brett our warm welcome, and assure him of our whole-hearted co-operation.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak first spoke in Chinese, and then translated his remarks into English, after which Mr. Brett replied. (The Chairman interpreting.) Mr. Brett said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am very grateful for the honour which you have shown me in inviting me to meet you here to-day, and also for the kindly references which Mr. Lau Chu-pak has made to me in his address. The post of Commercial Secretary of Legation for South China, which has recently been conferred on me, is an entirely new appointment and is part of a scheme devised by the British Government with the object of providing manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with a better service of information regarding foreign markets, and of assisting them to get into touch with consumers and producers in all parts of the world. Whilst it is undoubtedly true that the growth of a nation's commerce must depend mainly on the energy and enterprise of its merchants, it is hoped by those who have organised the new Department that by the appointment of Commercial Intelligence Officers in foreign countries and in the British Dominions and Colonies, with the special duty of studying the resources and needs of each particular market, it may be possible to supplement the efforts of the individual merchant and manufacturer and to widen their knowledge of the more important centres of trade. As a part of this scheme three Commercial Intelligence Officers have been appointed for China—one to reside at Shanghai, one at Peking, and one at Hongkong. That China is on the brink of great industrial and commercial developments is a fact patent to all who have taken any interest in the progress of events in recent years, and although unfortunate domestic dissensions and political complications may temporarily retard these developments, it can hardly be doubted that she is destined in time to be one of the great trading nations of the world. It appears to me to be equally certain that in the coming era of trade expansion the merchants and manufacturers of South China, and in particular those whose business interests are centred in this Colony, will play a prominent part, and in accepting my present appointment I did so with a full consciousness of the responsibility which I was undertaking and of my own lack of qualifications for the difficult task of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### APOLOGY OF A WARSHIP ON THE CHINA STATION.

#### THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A POSTCARD.

Miss H. Rose, on October 18th last, sent the following postcard from the Carlton Hotel to her sister, Miss F. Rose:—"My dear F.—I almost forgot what we arranged for Saturday. Was it to meet at the corner of Charles-street about 1.15? Will be there if possible.—Love from H."

The postcard was not received by Miss F. Rose until a few weeks ago, when it arrived in the same envelope as the appended letter:—

"H.M.S. Bee, Hankow, China.  
December 20th, 1918.

"My dear Miss Rose.—The officers of H.M.S. Bee regret that, through the delay of the British Post Office they were unable to meet you at 1.15 at the corner of Charles-street.

"We hope that you will forgive us for not turning up. The distance from China to Charles-street is very great. We enclose postcard, which seems to have taken the wrong turning. We will remember the corner of Charles-street when we return from this war.—Yours sincerely,  
"OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE."

"P.S.—We hope that the person who sent the postcard is not still waiting on the corner and that you will let him down easily."

Evidently the postcard slipped into a package destined for H.M.S. Bee, for its stamp is still uncancelled.

#### A DANGEROUS STRUCTURE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was summoned for erecting a match shed in Aberdeen for the purpose of holding a theatrical performance, without a permit from the P.W.D.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Lo & Lo), who appeared for the defendant, said the fault lay with the P.W.D. Mr. Sara had visited the place when the shed was in course of erection but had not informed his client, that he was doing anything illegal. His client had been informed by a clerk in the P.W.D. that a permit would be granted. Moreover, every precaution had been taken to prevent any untoward happenings.

Mr. A. E. Wright said that a huge theatre had been built for seating about 3,000 persons. If a fire had started even the presence of half-a-dozen fire floats would not have averted a catastrophe. This sort of thing must be stopped. Mr. Orme fined defendant \$100.

#### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 3rd is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 13 weeks
This Year	\$15,063	254,920
Last Year	12,370	242,049
Increase	2,693	12,870

acting as Commercial Intelligence Officer for so important a field of trade. I can only hope to rely on the kindness of merchants, both British and Chinese, to assist me with the information and advice of which I shall frequently stand in need. In this connection I welcome this opportunity of meeting the General Committee of your Chamber, and of expressing my pleasure at finding established in Hongkong so representative an association of Chinese merchants joined together for the advancement of trade. A Chamber such as yours, provided that it devotes its whole energies solely to the promotion of the commerce and manufactures of this Colony and of the great markets to which Hongkong serves as the open door, performs a most important function, and it affords me great pleasure to meet so many of your leading members. I may say that I place great reliance on the help of your Chamber to make me better acquainted with the trade conditions and potentialities of the South China market, and I shall not hesitate to apply to you when in need of information. On the other hand, if I can be of any assistance to your members in connection with commercial matters I shall be delighted to render any small service in my power. The principle of co-operation is of increasing importance in modern business, and whilst competition keeps us keen and efficient there are many directions in which merchants can work together for their mutual benefit. This statement is true not merely with regard to the relations between the merchants of one nationality, but also between those belonging to different nations having common commercial interests and aims, and I feel sure that the Chinese business community whose trade has been built up in the British Colony of Hongkong will agree with me that the co-operative principle can be applied with special fitness to the business relations between the merchants of Great Britain and China. I feel very strongly that it is by friendly association and mutual assistance between the merchants and manufacturers of our two nations that the enormous latent resources of China can best be developed, and if I can at any time serve as a link of communication between the two I shall consider it a great privilege.

After tea had been disposed, the business of the meeting was proceeded with, and before the members dispersed several questions were put to and answered by Mr. Brett.



# INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

PRESENTATIONS TO MESSRS. D. MACDONALD AND A. MCINTYRE.

There was a large attendance of members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders "yesterday evening" in the Institute Rooms, when Mr. R. M. Dyer, the President, presented two illuminated addresses to Messrs. D. Macdonald and A. McIntyre, who are retiring, after a long connection with the Colony.

Mr. Dyer read the address to Mr. Macdonald which was as follows:—

To Donald Macdonald, Esq.,  
Founder and past President, Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong.

DEAR SIR.—In view of your approaching departure from the Colony, the undersigned committee of management, on behalf of the members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, present this address in token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by all who have been brought into contact with you.

As one of the founders of the institution, a member of the committee for several years and President 1900-1 our personal experience of your sterling worth brings home to us the fact that we are losing a valuable member and friend.

We sincerely hope that in your retirement you will be long spared to enjoy the fruits of your labours in this Colony.

The address was signed by the members of the Committee.

Continuing, Mr. Dyer said that in asking Mr. Macdonald to accept that address, he would like to mention, as some of them knew, that his name could be seen in the Articles of Association when the Institution was founded. Had it not been for Major Macdonald and one or two others like him there would not have been an institution that day. He had all along taken a fatherly interest in them all and had occupied all the offices from the lowest post right up to the Presidency of the Institute. They were all sorry he was leaving and hoped that he would live long to enjoy his retirement. (Applause).

Mr. Dyer next read out the address presented to Mr. A. McIntyre:—

DEAR SIR.—In view of your approaching departure from the China Coast the undersigned committee of management, on behalf of the members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong present this address in token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by all who have been brought into contact with you.

As one of the founders of the Institution our personal experience of your sterling worth brings home to us the fact that we are losing a valuable member and friend.

We sincerely hope that in your retirement you will be long spared to enjoy the fruits of your labours in the China Coast. This address was also signed by the members of the Committee.

Mr. Dyer said that Mr. McIntyre had just told him that this was his jubilee year in China. (Applause). He arrived here in 1900. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McIntyre were looking exceedingly well and he was sure engineering should not be considered as among the dangerous trades. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. Macdonald, replying assured all present that he regarded the presentation of the address as a very high honour. When the Institution was first started 23 years ago, it met with a good deal of opposition, though he was glad to say that his friend, Mr. McIntyre, had ranged himself on the speaker's side. Two similar institutions had failed at the time and a number of engineers in the Colony had lost money, so that they did not look upon the scheme in a friendly manner. The main object of the association then was to have a recreation room and a library for the sea-going members. Later the institution had developed and had received better support and it was thought that it might be improved by commencing scientific work. With that in view they started scientific classes with Mr. Williams, one of the Government schoolmasters, at the head. The classes met in the hall of the old building until the Government took up the question of scientific classes, which were transferred to Queen's College. He mentioned that with the intention of showing them that the ideals of the institution were very high. Those ideals were kept up until the war commenced and upset everything. He hoped, however, now that the war was over, the institution would take up the question of maintaining itself as a scientific institute of a high standard for the benefit of the junior members. It was a matter to which the Committee should give attention. He hoped to remain a member of the Institute as long as he lived and if there was anything he could do for it either at home or in Hongkong, he would be glad to do it. (Applause).

(Continued as foot of next column.)

# "MISSIONS TO SEAMEN."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The report of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, showing the work done at the Seamen's Institute, has just been issued. It states, *inter alia*: "In normal conditions there is a large scope for work connected with shipping for one and possibly for two Chaplains. Such work would include visits to ships, docks, hospitals, institutions, light stations, and custom-stations; supervising the work at the Seamen's Institute; arranging concerts, and picnics, etc., when H.M. Ships are in port, providing literature, etc. for ships, in addition to the many duties and services for which Chaplains can always find ample scope in ports so distant from home, full of so many temptations and often lacking all appearances of homeliness and wholesome surroundings."

The fact that men of twenty different nationalities have stayed at the Institute during the year is one which shows what a need such a building as the Institute supplies and is one which should commend it to the support of the Consulates, people and firms of all nationalities.

Such Institutes as the one we have in Hongkong, controlled by the central Society of the Missions to Seamen, London and by duly appointed Local Committees and all flying the "Angel Flag" can be found in 115 of the largest ports of the world. They provide, as nearly as possible, a home for men away from home where good board and lodging at reasonable prices are provided, as well as Reading and Writing Rooms and other attractions. During the war they have all been thrown open to Soldiers as well as to Sailors and have done work similar to that done by the Y.M.C.A., especially in places, e.g. in Hongkong, where there has been no Y.M.C.A. work amongst Europeans.

The Missions to Seamen is one of the great Church of England societies of which we are justly proud; it does not, however, confine its work to Englishmen and to its own denomination; it works amongst men of all nations and of all denominations; it is International and Interdenominational. These two facts coupled with the fact that it is to men of the sea to whom we owe our very existence during the past four years should make a very strong appeal for financial support.

The Seamen's Institute at 21, Praya East, has been very well used during the year. In January and February there were not many sailors in port and in July, August and September repairs were being done; thus in these five months few cabins and beds were used. In the seven remaining months of the year over 5,000 cabins and beds were booked. In the last three months of the year the average number of beds taken was well over 50 per night.

The balances in hand at the end of 1917 were: General Fund, \$2,471.57; Institute Account \$122.94.

At the end of 1918 the Balances were: General Fund, \$3,579.50; Institute Account \$406.76.

The large balance is due to a saving on Chaplain's Salary and launch expenses, and also to the good management at the Institute. The balance will be needed in 1919 for very necessary repairs to St. Peter's Church and Kowloon Institute. The latter continues to be leased to the Kowloon Masonic Hall Committee. Also when a new Chaplain comes, a new launch will be needed. Subscriptions and Donations in 1918 were again a record. In 1917 they amounted to \$3,650.00; in 1918 to \$3,800.00.

Mr. McIntyre said that the honour conferred upon him was unexpected. He had merely been what he termed "a sleeping partner" of the Institute, although he had been one of the founders and for a short time on the Committee. The only business he ever did was to propose that the price of drinks should be increased. (Laughter). He was very glad to say that the Institute had progressed considerably since its inception, both in membership and financially. Mr. Macdonald had referred to scientific work, which he (the speaker) hoped would be carefully considered. Although sea-faring men, especially those in middle-age, would not derive much benefit from it owing to not being on shore often it would help the younger members. When the Institute was first started Mr. Angus was President, subsequently Mr. Bain and Mr. Parlane held that office. The Institution did not succeed at first, it died a natural death, but the present institution rose out of the ashes and was progressing most favourably. He thanked them for the honour and wished long life and prosperity to the Institute and its members.

Mr. Dyer proposed that Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McIntyre should be made life members. This was agreed to with applause.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

# HONGKONG CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## INTERESTING SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

Much interesting information regarding the Hongkong Church Missionary Association is contained in a pamphlet which has just issued with the object of arousing more general interest in the work of the Association.

The pamphlet lays stress upon the fact that much of the missionary work undertaken in this Diocese is self-supporting. Missionary enterprises dealt with in the pamphlet are the Diocesan Schools and Orphanages, the Church Missionary Society, the Chung Hui Shing Kung Hui (the Church of China), St. John's Hall, St. Stephen's College, St. Stephen's Girls' College, Fairless Girls' School, St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Girls' College, St. Paul's Junior School, St. Paul's School branches at Yau-ma-tei and Aberdeen, the Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon, the C.M.S. Vernacular Schools, St. Stephen's House and the three Preaching Halls in the Colony.

Mission work, supervised by the Bishop of Victoria, is done in Canton, Pakhoi and Liemchay in the Kwangtung Province, Nanning, in the Kwangsi Province, and Yunnan-fu, in the Yunnan Province.

The balance sheet shows that the receipts during 1918, in Hongkong, Kowloon and Canton, amounted to \$2,335.33. The balance in hand, after making donations and subscriptions, grants and paying for printing, was \$22.45.

The pamphlet reminds us that the Colonial Diocese of Victoria was formed in 1849 when Bishop Smith was consecrated. He was succeeded by Bishop Alford in 1857. Bishop Bardon followed in 1872 and Bishop Hoare in 1898. The present Bishop, the Right Rev. Gerard Heath Lander D.D., was appointed in 1907. Since the dis-establishment of the Church in the Colony the Bishops have been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of Victoria has jurisdiction over all Church of England work in the Colony and in the Southern provinces of China. In 1918 the Chung Hui Shing Kung Hui (Church of China) came into existence and the Bishop of Victoria is one of the twelve Bishops of that Church.

# PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE.

## CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a prisoner who committed suicide in a cell of the Yau-ma-tei Police Station on April 23rd.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. J. Spittles, A. R. F. Raven, and J. M. da Almeida.

The deceased, who was thirty-four years of age, was arrested on the evening of April 22nd at Yau-ma-tei in possession of a quantity of clothing. He was put into the cell at 8 p.m., and committed suicide a few minutes later by hanging himself by a rope to the wire guard of the electric light, which was eight feet from the ground.

Dr. Y. K. To said that the deceased was brought to the Government Civil Hospital at 6.30 p.m., in an unconscious condition. There were marks as if a cord had been fastened tight round his neck, and marks of blood about his person. Deceased never recovered consciousness. The cause of death was strangulation. In his opinion the Police had done everything possible for deceased before he was brought to the hospital.

Plans of the interior of the cell were put in as evidence by Mr. Stevenson, who suggested that the electric lights should be placed about eleven feet above the floor.

Li Fook a Chinese sergeant, said he arrested deceased on April 22nd, on suspicion, as he had a bag containing female apparel.

Another Chinese sergeant said that on the evening in question he took dinner into the prisoner's cell. He did not notice anything strange about the prisoner, who appeared to be quite calm and collected and ate the food given to him. Witness then left the cell, and returned to it about half-an-hour later to remove prisoner to the charge room. Witness called to the prisoner from outside the cell, and as there was no answer, he entered the cell and saw prisoner hanging, as described by strips torn from the blanket. Witness untied the knot and placed the prisoner on the floor. He reported the matter to Sergeant Grant and artificial respiration was resorted to; the man being still alive at the time.

Sergeant Grant said he removed deceased to the Government Civil Hospital. The jury returned the following verdict:—The cause of death is strangulation, due to hanging. The deceased committed suicide in a police cell at Yau-ma-tei Station. We find that no blame attaches to anyone connected with the Police. We recommend that the suggestion made by Mr. Stevenson as to the lighting of the cell be carried out.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## FORTHCOMING PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—I fail to see what useful purpose will be served in offering prizes for the best illuminated buildings during the Peace Celebrations, as suggested by your correspondent "Art and Taste."

I believe that in response to the Government's appeal for some uniformity in design so that the best general effect may be secured most of the companies in any particular block of buildings are joining together and pooling the cost of the decorations, etc. The work will doubtless be given to a Chinese contractor. This certainly is the best way of obtaining satisfactory results. Each office will, presumably, pay proportionately to the amount of frontage it possesses. It is quite possible that a committee of business men will be formed for each building to originate the designs, and to ensure that they are carried out properly, but it is obvious that, in the circumstances, no prizes could be offered for the best illuminations in the centre of the City. A prize would have to be divided, say, among fifty firms.

If it is decided to offer prizes they should be offered to the owners or inhabitants of private Chinese houses or shops.—Yours faithfully,

"PRACTICAL."

Hongkong, May 6th.

# ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

## REVOLVER HIDDEN AMONGST SALT FISH.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 100 rounds of ammunition and a revolver.

Defendant was arrested on board the *Nam Hoi*, on suspicion, and his luggage was searched. The ammunition was found at the bottom of the box, concealed underneath a lot of clothing. When the man was taken to the Police Station his luggage was searched thoroughly, and the revolver was found in a box of salt fish.

Defendant said a friend gave him the salt fish to take to his mother in the country.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$300.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of various parts of a revolver.

Defendant was arrested on board the *Empress of Russia* on his return from Canada, and his luggage was searched. The parts of the revolver were discovered at the bottom of his box.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$250.

# HARBOURING A GIRL.

## COUPLE HAD NEVER MET BEFORE.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged with kidnapping a girl, aged seventeen years, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defendant.

Sergeant Jackson stated that one night the girl left her parents' home in Nullah Lane, and while walking the streets, met defendant, who made overtures to her. The girl consented, and defendant took her to Shanghai Street, where she lived with him for several days. The parents gave information of their loss to the Police, who succeeded in tracing the couple.

Defendant admitted his guilt, but Mr. Lewis applied for a remand, stating that there might be extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

# SHOP-BREAKING ON THE PRAYA.

At the Magistrate's, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with breaking into a Japanese shop on the Praya and stealing two pairs of shoes.

An Indian constable stated that he noticed defendant breaking open the lock of the shop, after which he smashed the glass window panes and stole the shoes. Witness chased him through several lanes before catching him.

Defendant said he was sleeping on the verandah when a man threw the shoes at him.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

# Health's Doorway

PURE CEREAL foods make healthy, happy children because—

They supply the rich gluten and phosphates required for bone and body building.  
They are mildly laxatives and keep the system in normal condition.

QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT and RICE.  
YELLOW CORN MEAL.  
FARINA. CRACKED WHEAT.  
SMALL HOMINY.  
in tins 50 cents each.

ROLLED OATS. 45 cents per packet.  
GRAPE-NUTS.  
in tins 30 cents each.

PEARL BARLEY 25 cents per lb.  
PATENT GROATS 50 cents per tin.  
SEMOLINA 45 " " "  
ARROW ROOT 40 " " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA A SPLENDID PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY.  
LAST NIGHT Wednesday, May 7th.  
HELENE CHADWICK & ANTONIO MORENO  
"THE ANGEL FACTORY"  
also  
A TOTO COMEDY  
entitled  
"DO HUSBANDS DECEIVE?"  
This comedy is fully guaranteed for laughs, no matter if the temperature is 100 in the shade, and will prove to be up to the TOTO standard.

Thursday Matinee, May 8th, at 5.15 p.m.  
"A DAUGHTER OF THE JUNGLES"  
featuring Wellington Playter and Marie Walcamp.  
BILLY & DORIS HARLEY  
THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.  
BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.  
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTES.  
AGENTS WANTED!!!  
Special price for wholesalers and retailers.  
Please apply—  
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.  
Manufacturers of the well known  
"Poppy Brand."  
Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2899.  
Manufactory—19/22, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K202.  
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346  
We have now a complete stock of  
BATHING COSTUMES.  
A. S. A. STYLES.  
IN SMART  
COLOURINGS AND WHITE.  
BATH GOWNS  
TOWELS  
TURKISH, HUORABACK AND LINEN.  
RELIABLE QUALITIES.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED AT ONCE.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and  
TYPIST (male) reply in handwriting  
stating experience and salary required to—  
Box No. 725.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[725]

## WANTED.

A LADY of British race for Office Work  
in an Old Established Firm in Hong-  
kong. Good salary to a capable woman  
with knowledge of Bookkeeping. Apply in  
writing stating qualifications to—  
Box No. 728.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[728]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction,  
On WEDNESDAY,  
May 14th, 1919, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms,  
Dundell Street.

The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIYO MARU"  
as the now lies off the Lema Islands.  
Terms:—Cash on fall of the hammer;  
when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.  
GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [720]

KOWLOON-CANTON  
RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED  
that on WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, and  
on subsequent WEDNESDAYS, until  
Further Notice the following additional local  
trains will run between Kowloon and SHAM  
CHUN—

Leave Kowloon	7.48 P.M. (stopping at all Stations)
Arrive SHAM CHUN	8.31 "
Leave SHAM CHUN	9.04 P.M.
Arrive Kowloon	9.12 "
Leave Kowloon	9.45 "

By Order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager. [725]

## NOTICE.

MESSES G. MARTINI LTD. inform  
the General Public that, GEORGE  
BLAIR is no longer connected with their  
firm as he is leaving for England.  
G. MARTINI LTD.  
Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [710]

## PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Six Rooms  
and Furniture, June 1st.  
Apply—  
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [713]

## TO LET (FURNISHED).

KOWLOON (Chatham Road). FIVE  
ROOMED HOUSE for 6 months  
from July.  
Apply—  
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes' Building,  
Hongkong. [704]

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,  
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent  
condition.  
Address—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [669]

## TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road,  
Furnished from 1st June  
8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

## TO LET

NO. 103, THE PEAK, 8-Room House  
at the Peak.  
Apply to—  
FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING  
[623]

## TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED  
Residence.  
For particulars apply to—  
"Y.Y.Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [624]

## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the THIRTIETH ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING will be held at the  
Company's Office, St. George's Buildings,  
on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1919, at  
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the  
Report of the Directors together with a  
Statement of Accounts and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd May, to  
the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents. [600]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of the  
Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, MAY  
21st, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER  
of Members of the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 7th May to the 21st May, both  
days inclusive.

Immediately after the above-mentioned  
Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of  
Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose  
to call the Consulting Committee to sanction  
a call of \$50 per share in respect of the  
monies unpaid on the shares held by  
members of the Company.  
At the same time the General Agents will  
also, under Article 104 (p), ask for the sanction  
of the Consulting Committee to the payment  
of a Special Dividend of \$50 per share  
(payable immediately after the call) out of  
the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the  
Transfer Books and Register of Members  
will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e.,  
until and including the 4th June, 1919.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers. [703]

## G. A. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of  
those of Chinese race desiring to leave  
the Colony should apply in person between  
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE  
BUILDING.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days  
are required to Register themselves under  
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS  
ORDINANCE, 1918.  
Forms of Registration, giving the parti-  
culars required, may be obtained at the  
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine  
not exceeding \$50. 40

## SWAYNE &amp; HOYT, INC.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN  
and SHANGHAI.

## THE Steamship

## "ELDORADO."

having arrived from the above ports. Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being landed at their risk  
into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,  
whenever and/or from the wharves, delivery  
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th May,  
at 6 P.M. will be subject to resale.  
All broken, baled, and 8 mag'd packages  
are to be left in the Godowns where they  
will be examined on 8th May, 1919, at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented  
within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will  
not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents. Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [714]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

## THE Steamship

## "CELTIC PRINCE."

having arrived from the above Port. Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being landed at their risk  
into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,  
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees  
risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that  
they must produce an Import Permit signed by  
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports  
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be  
countersigned.

All broken, baled, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1919,  
at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN  
DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which  
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all fire-insurances  
undrawn after May 8th, 1919, will be  
subject to suit.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents. Hongkong, May 1st, 1919. [715]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),  
May 7th, 1919, commencing at 3 P.M., at  
the Taikoo Dock,  
Five Boilers salvaged ex s/s "CHIYO MARU"  
Diameter over all "18" 8"  
Length "11" 8"  
Four Furnaces  
Weight about 40 Tons each.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Ins. action orders on application.  
GEO. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [681]

A. G. DA ROCHA.  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

HAVING been Favoured with instruc-  
tions from the Concerned will sell  
by Public Auction, TO-DAY (WEDNES-  
DAY, May 7th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. No. 13,  
Cameron Road, KOWLOON.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
AND EFFECTS OF BEAUTIFUL  
HOME,

consisting of  
Brass Bedstead, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe,  
Dressing table, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets,  
Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Glass and  
Crochery, Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons,  
Blackwood tables, Brassware, and Sun-  
dries.

Also  
1 Piano by John Broadwood and Sons  
London (in good condition).  
1 Gramophone by Pathé—new.  
50 Records and 1 cabinet.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction on THURS-  
DAY, May 9th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,  
Comprising—

Blankets, Serge, Towels, Soap Gram-  
mophones, Typewriters, Post Cards, Cameras,  
Brushes, Skates, and Sundries.

Also  
30 Dozen Lisle Thread Hose.  
30 " tins American Cheese.  
50 " tins Australian Cheese.  
50 tins American Dyes in 1/2 tin.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,  
May 10th, 1919, at 3.30 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,  
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Black-  
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,  
Tables, Brussels Carpet, and Rugs, Brass  
Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered  
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair,  
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,  
Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stands,  
Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak  
Bookcase, Dinner Crochery, Glassware,  
Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets,  
Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking  
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading  
Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line  
of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, May 6th, 1919. [684]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),  
the 7th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY,  
SITUATE AT

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK,  
HONGKONG,

With the furniture therein  
IN ONE LOT.

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vaux Road,  
Central.

The property, which has been newly done  
up inside and out, is fitted throughout with  
Electric Light, and can be inspected at any  
time.

The property consists of the pieces or  
parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hong-  
kong, and registered in the Land Office as  
SECTION "C" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT  
18 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILD-  
ING LOT 80 with the messuage and tenement  
thereon known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN  
VIEW (and as No. 34 Peak) held for the  
respective terms of two terms of 75 years  
each created therein by two Crown Leases,  
dated respectively the 31st December 1883  
and the 4th May 1888, together with the  
furniture therein.

Area:—5,700 square feet or thereabouts.  
Crown Rent:—\$5.00 per annum.

The property is subject to and has the  
benefit of the right of way along the front  
of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be  
had from—

Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
or from  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers. [690]

## INTIMATION



## BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S  
DRY  
GINGER-  
ALE.FRAGRANT, AROMATIC,  
DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Plots \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

## STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 439

## DEATH.

OZORIO.—At No. 3, Seymour Terrace,  
Hongkong, on May 6th, at 2.25 a.m.,  
ANGELICA, relict of the late Candido  
Julio Ozorio, aged 87 years. Deeply  
regretted. Shanghai and Macao  
papers please copy. [727]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.  
London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 7th, 1919.

THE RETURN OF THE CHINA  
SQUADRON.

The strengthening of our naval force on  
the China Station recalls an interesting  
little brochure, entitled "The Navy and  
Sea Power," in which Mr. David  
HARVEY drew attention before the war to  
the tendency then existing to concentrate  
the British Fleet in Home waters.

"With the rising naval Power in the  
Far East," he wrote—Great Britain  
has made treaties on terms of equality,  
and has consented to receive, as well as  
to give, promises of protection in given  
circumstances. At the same time she has  
made arrangements of her forces in  
America, which, if they are wrongly sup-  
posed to indicate a determination on  
her part not to contest the leadership in  
American waters, do nevertheless bear  
all the appearance of having just that  
meaning. Ships have been withdrawn  
from the East and from the West. If  
the Mediterranean is not to be left with-  
out a British Fleet, still the ships  
stationed on it tend to gather about  
Gibraltar, to be always where they are  
on their way Home. Meanwhile, the  
naval forces in British waters are in-  
creased in number. There is a visible  
concentration of forces round the heart  
of the Empire, and a cry goes up to the  
Colonies for help. The measures are  
those which were taken in the years  
when Napoleon was striving to concen-  
trate a naval force in the Channel, so  
that he could carry over the troops from  
the camp at Boulogne, and then the  
country relied on itself. If the world  
believes that the Great Sea Power thinks

For trespassing in the Battery at  
Shaukiwan a Chinese was fined \$3, yester-  
day, by Mr. G. N. Orme.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson is returning  
to Hongkong from Kirkee on the s.s.  
Dilwara, which is expected on the 9th  
instant.

A number of persons were summoned  
at the Magistracy, yesterday, for keeping  
dogs without licences, and were each  
fined \$5.

A Chinese youth, charged with stealing  
six dozen eggs, pleaded hunger as an  
excuse. Mr. Orme sentenced him to 21  
days' hard labour.

Dr. A. de Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. E.  
Abraham, and Mr. F. P. Musso, were  
amongst others who left the Colony yester-  
day on the Tenyo Maru.

Eleven cases (6 deaths) of bubonic  
plague, one case of enteric fever, and one  
case of cerebro-spinal fever were reported  
in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

Two further arrests have been made in  
connection with the murder of a Chinese  
lukung at West Point. The men were  
produced before Mr. G. N. Orme and re-  
manded.

The Victoria Theatre was filled last  
night when Billy and Doris Harley, two  
comedians and dancers, provided some  
good items in the programme. The films  
shown included "The Angel Factory"  
and "A Toto Comedy." The same pro-  
gramme will be repeated to-night.

itself to be in danger, is eagerly seeking  
for Allies, and will make sacrifices to  
obtain them, the world may mistake a  
mere application of strategic principles  
for fear, but it has some excuse  
for its error." All this, in spite of the  
somewhat enigmatical tone in which it  
concludes, may be taken as a very pretty  
prophetic utterance as to the great  
struggle that was to come. That the  
naval concentration was a wise measure  
no one would now deny though it was  
adversely criticised at the time. Thanks  
to the British Admiralty's foresight Ger-  
many's High Seas Fleet was confined in  
its territorial waters at the very outset  
of hostilities and was never allowed to  
break through the blockade. We have  
only to go back to the Dutch wars of  
the 17th century, however, to realise how  
menacing a Northern naval Power can  
be to Britain's security. It is true that  
the first war ended in a decided victory  
for Britain, although it has to be  
remembered that the victory was largely  
due to the disordered state of the Dutch  
Government, while the victory of the  
Dutch in the second and third wars  
brought them no decisive advantages.  
The Holland of the 17th century, how-  
ever, was not the Germany of the 20th.  
The days of Holland's glory were short;  
they were ended by the rise of countries  
with greater resources and not by the  
destruction of her fighting strength. It  
was in the commercial struggle that  
Holland was beaten. The German  
menace was thus a much greater one  
owing to the influence and weight behind  
it. It was a claim for the supremacy  
of the seas on grounds which could not  
be admitted as reasonable. It is true  
that each country will pursue what it  
judges to be its real interests, and Ger-  
many, no doubt, judged it to be in its  
interests to create a Navy, but the  
interests of one country are bounded by  
the interests of another, and Germany,  
in pushing the strength of her Navy to  
extreme limits as a Power on the North  
Sea, was bound to arouse British suspi-  
cion. The concentration of the British  
Fleet was thus a strategic act rendered  
necessary by the situation. It was the  
only way by which Germany could be  
informed that her policy was driving  
her into war. If the warning was not  
taken it was not Britain's fault. The  
gradual withdrawal of ships from dis-  
tant stations some years ago has made  
it possible for us to welcome them back  
—we hope permanently—to-day. If any-  
thing has been proved by the war it is  
that British safety lies on the sea—not  
only the safety of the British Isles, but  
the safety of the British Empire—and in  
the future we may expect to see Britain's  
naval strength maintained at a standard  
which the scattered nature of her posses-  
sions requires. It is to the Dominions  
Overseas that appeal must be made to  
continue the good work, so happily  
started, of providing Navies which can  
do for them in the hour of peril what  
the Grand Fleet has done for Britain,  
the Empire, and the world.

There was much crackling at  
Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co.'s office,  
yesterday morning, when the Chinese  
Staff said good-bye to Mr. Andrew  
Forbes, who left yesterday for Home on  
the Tenyo Maru.

When charged with gambling at West  
Point a Chinese informed Mr. G. N.  
Orme that he was playing fan-tan as a  
pastime. His partner escaped when the  
Police arrived on the scene. Mr. Orme  
imposed a fine of \$3.

Over ten men have been arrested in  
connection with the recent armed rob-  
beries in the Colony. Identification  
parades are now being held, and, when  
these are completed, the men will be  
charged at the Magistracy.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr.  
G. N. Orme with stealing rice pleaded  
it was understood that the sweepings on  
the floor of the shop were to be his per-  
quisites. Mr. Orme, however, sentenced  
him to 21 days' hard labour.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley, on behalf of  
the China Light and Power Co., appeared  
before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, and  
charged three Chinese with tampering  
with electric wires. Only one defendant  
was present in Court. The case was re-  
manded.

P.-c. 436 Joseland (attached from  
H.K.D.C.) is permitted to resign from  
the Police Reserve on leaving the Colony.  
He intends to settle in Australia,  
whither he went some time back for the  
purpose of volunteering for active ser-  
vice at the front.

We regret to record the death of Mrs.  
Angelica Ozorio. The deceased, who was  
87 years of age, was one of the oldest re-  
sidents of the Colony; indeed, it is be-  
lieved that she arrived here in a Chinese  
junk more than fifty years ago. She  
had 6 sons and 4 daughters, 57 grand-  
children, and between 130 and 140 great  
grand children. The funeral took place  
on the 6th inst., at 5 p.m. and was well  
attended. There were many floral trib-  
utes.

At the Cathedral of the Immaculate  
Conception, Hongkong, yesterday, Mr.  
Uno Genella, of Messrs. Brossard, Mopin  
& Co., was married to Miss Grace Murray,  
daughter of Mr. P. H. Murray, manager  
of the Asiatic Petroleum Works at Tai-  
tok-tui. The ceremony was performed  
by Bishop Pozzoni, assisted by Rev. Fr.  
de Maria and Rev. Fr. Bianchi. The  
bride was given away by her father and  
was attended by her sisters—the Misses  
Dorothy, May, Evy, and Letty Murray—  
as bridesmaids. Mr. J. Braga acted as  
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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ITALY'S CLAIMS.

## FORMAL WITHDRAWAL OF ITALY INCONCEIVABLE.

LONDON, April 25th.

The newspapers in London and Paris agree in regarding the final and formal withdrawal of any one Ally from the Conference as inconceivable. Therefore, they believe that an agreement will be reached.

All insist on the necessity of maintaining friendship between Italy and Britain and France, and rely on Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau to prevent a definite rupture between Italy and the United States. It is pointed out that the Adriatic impulse will not necessarily prevent the signature of the Peace Treaty with Germany. President Wilson's action is generally criticised as tactless.

## ITALIAN PRESS OPINION.

ROME, April 25th.

The Italian Press is, in general, in favour of President Wilson. It is appeal to the common-sense of the American nation. It unanimously approves the decision of Professor Orlando to return to Italy. There were demonstrations to-day in all the great towns in the Peninsula. The shops were shut.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## FIUME AND SELF-DETERMINATION.

LONDON, April 25th.

In his proclamation in regard to Italy's claims and President Wilson's manifesto, Professor Orlando stated that concessions giving the Alps as Italy's new frontier would be of vast importance, upon the condition that the Eastern flank of that frontier did not remain uncovered, and provided that Italy's rights included a line from Mount Nivosa, separating the rivers flowing towards the Black Sea from those emptying into the Mediterranean, because, without this protection, a dangerous breach would remain in the Alps.

He expressed the opinion that President Wilson, as an advocate of the right of self-determination, must himself recognise their right to Fiume, that ancient city which proclaimed that she was Italian "even before the Italian ships were near."

Moreover, if right was denied on the grounds of the international character of the port of Fiume, then such international ports as Antwerp, Genoa, and Rotterdam were refusing precedents.

Furthermore, Professor Orlando claimed that among the various national reorganisations which the Peace Conference was establishing, none of these recognised peoples would contain, within their new frontiers, a number of foreign-born proportionately less than the number in the portion which would be assigned to Italy.

He asked why Italian aspirations especially should be suspected of imperialistic cupidty adding, that, in spite of the history of these negotiations, in which firmness was necessary, the Italian Delegation had always showed a great spirit of conciliation in the search for a general agreement.

## A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Times' correspondent in Paris, telegraphing yesterday, says that the gist of President Wilson's manifesto, if not indeed the full text, was communicated to Professor Orlando by President Wilson ten days ago.

## AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

NEW YORK, April 25th.

Most of the evening newspapers, commenting on the Italian crisis, incline to the belief that Italy's defection would not vitally affect the final Peace Treaty, and support President Wilson's contentions as regards the Adriatic settlement.

The newspapers profess to regard Professor Orlando's withdrawal as a typically Italian "emphatic gesture." The Sun, however, attacks President Wilson's ideals and holds him responsible for the present deadlock. It says that the Fiume issue is not America's affair.

## GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

BERLIN, April 25th.

The German Press is attentively following the Italian crisis. The Vossische Zeitung attacks Britain and declares that Britain's aim is to Balkanise Europe and split up its forces. The Berliner Tageblatt says that it is not Italian egoism alone that is to blame but the egoism of all those working towards peace.

## AMERICAN REPUBLICANS SUPPORT PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.

Senator Johnson of California and other Republican Senators endorse President Wilson's opinion, expressed in his manifesto, and promise fully to support him if he maintains his attitude and declines to carry into execution secret bargains by which peoples are disposed of without their knowledge or consent. They hope that the President will refuse to recognise Japan's secret bargains.

## ONE OF THE ALLIES' MISTAKES.

PARIS, April 25th.

M. Pashitch, the Chief Serbian Delegate at the Peace Conference, interviewed by Reuters, said that one of the Allies' greatest mistakes since the Armistice was the allowing of Italian troops to occupy Dalmatia. Most of the trouble with Italy was due to this.

## DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALIAN TOWNS.

ROME, April 25th.

There were imposing demonstrations yesterday as a protest against President Wilson's message. Flags with "Fiume" and "Italy" inscribed on them were flown everywhere and the streets were thronged with enormous crowds. Similar demonstrations were held at Milan, Turin, Genoa, Naples and other Italian towns.

## BRITISH LABOUR.

## THE COAL COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Coal Commission report will be presented on May 20th instead of on June 20th, as originally proposed.

## THE TEA TRADE.

## WILL PREFERENCE AFFECT THE TRADE?

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Times states that the tea trade is of the opinion that preference will not affect the trade in high class China teas, but will affect the importation of cheap China grades.

It is thought that one result of preference will be keener competition with British teas in foreign markets, whether foreign teas may tend to go, but as long as British firms maintain their predominant interest in nearly all the tea-growing centres in the world, there need be no fear of loss of trade to London, through preference as at present proposed.

## HUNGARY SUES FOR PEACE

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, April 24th.

The Lokal Anzeiger reports from Vienna that the Hungarian Soviet Government has requested the Entente Mission to send representatives to Budapest to negotiate concerning an Armistice.

The Entente replied indicating readiness to conclude an Armistice if the Government abandoned a new Cabinet, representing all bourgeois parties in Hungary, be established, and all Soviet decrees withdrawn.

The telegram adds that negotiations will be begun upon these conditions.

## AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

## CIVILIAN FLYING IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25th.

The ban on civil aviation will be removed on May 1st, when flying will be permitted along seven trunk aerial routes radiating from London and extending to Scotland, Dublin, Belfast, Plymouth, Bristol, France and Holland.

In a statement issued by the Air Ministry details are given of the routes and facilities to be afforded by the Government to civil pilots at various stations between the starting-point and the destination.

It is the intention not merely to establish direct communication between the Metropolis and the places named above, but to provide for some larger towns on the lines of flight.

## AUSTRALIAN ENCOURAGEMENT OF CIVILIAN FLYING.

MELBOURNE, April 25th.

It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Air Force will total 1,400 officers and men in five years.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEKING.

## TSAO JU LIN'S HOUSE BURNT.

## CHINESE MINISTER TO JAPAN DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.

PEKING, May 4th.

A body of students this evening attacked Tsao Ju-lin's house. They smashed the windows, wrecked the garage, and finally set fire to the house. The Police were helpless.

[FROM THE "THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS"]

## FURTHER DETAILS.

SHANGHAI, May 6th.

A large number of students, including many who have returned from foreign countries, totalling altogether over five thousand, held a meeting in the afternoon of the 4th inst. and decided that if Japan continues to hold Kiaochow and refuses to hand it over to China, the students will offer strong opposition to the signature of the agreement of peace.

The students, after the meeting, marched to Kau-Man-Long, in which are the offices of the Foreign Ministers, and, subsequently, they made their way to the residence of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the Foreign Minister, where Mr. Tsao Ju-lin was entering Cheong Ching-cheung, the Chinese Foreign Minister to Japan, and a Japanese visitor. They set fire to the house. Cheong Ching-cheung was badly burned and was carried to a hospital where he died. Tsao Ju-lin made his escape to a hotel with his family. The police appeared afraid to interfere at first but, afterwards, they arrested thirty-four of the ring-leaders, most of whom are students at Peking University.

Tan Ki-sui, the late Premier, and some others, held a meeting and were in favour of abolishing the colleges and University, but Foo Tsang-sheung, the President of the Board of Education, strongly opposed the idea.

It is said that the students arrested will be tried by the military. The President of the University desired to obtain the release of the students, on bail, but failed.

A telegram from Tientsin says that the house of Cheong Ching-cheung was also burned.

The Shanghai authorities in Shanghai have received orders to protect the house of Tsao Ju-lin and the tombs of his ancestors.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## THE STUDENTS' RESOLUTIONS.

PEKING, May 4th.

A mass meeting of returned students this afternoon passed four resolutions. Firstly, to telegraph to the Peace Conference pleading for justice and fair treatment to China.

Secondly, to telegraph to the Chinese Delegates urging them not to sign the Treaty if it contained conditions unacceptable to China.

Thirdly, to organise a demonstration to visit the "Big Four" Legations at Peking, and present a petition for transmission to Paris.

Fourthly, to telegraph to the Shanghai Conference urging the Delegates to hasten a settlement.

A mass meeting was also held in the Central Park, at which like resolutions were carried.

## THE DEATH OF LORD KITCHENER.

In the House of Commons, recently, replying to Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Bonar Law said it would not be in the public interest to publish the report of the Court of Inquiry held into the loss of the Hampshire.

Mr. Bottomley asked what were the considerations of public interest which stood in the way of letting the public know the truth as to the circumstances of Lord Kitchener's death.

Mr. Bonar Law said he understood that report of Court of Inquiry were never published.

Sir H. Cooper (M.P., Walsall) asked whether the right hon. gentleman had seen the statement in Lord Jellicoe's book, that the Hampshire was sent up an unswept channel.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was not aware of that.

## THE CHINA SQUADRON.

## COMPOSITION AS APPROVED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

The following is the composition of the new China Squadron, approved by the Admiralty, as supplied to the China Mail by its London correspondent. It will be noticed that besides H.M.S. Hawkins, which is to be Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor's flagship, H.M.S. New Zealand, on which Lord Jellicoe is at present making a tour of the Empire, is assigned to this station. The Squadron is as follows:—

## BATTLE CRUISERS.

H.M.S. Hawkins and H.M.S. New Zealand.

## LIGHT CRUISER SQUADRON.

Commanding: Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett, C.B., R.N.

H.M. Ships Carlisle, Cairo, Cape Town and Colombo.

## DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Destroyer Leaders: H.M. Ships Bruce and Douglas.

Destroyers: H.M. Ships Sabre, Sonnet, Scimitar, Senbar, Sirdar, Serapis, Scud, Scotman, Seafire, Scorch, Splendid, Seythe, Sepoy, Trinidad, Sparrowhawk and Simoon.

Parent Ship: H.M.S. Diligence.

Tenders: H.M. Ships Dew and Daybreak.

Submarines: "L" Class, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15.

Minelayers: "L" Class, Nos. 2, 14 and 17.

Depot Ships for Submarines: H.M. Ships Ambrose and Pandora.

Tenders for Submarines: H.M. Ships Iroquois and Catepaw.

Minewweepers: H.M. Ships Ceranium, Mallory, Marguerite and Hydrangea.

Sloops (for Patrol Work):

H.M. Ships Clia, Cadmus, Odin and Espeige.

## RIVER CRAFT.

H.M. Ships Seard, Gnat, Bee, Tanager, Mantis, Moth and others.

General Depot Ships: H.M. Ships Tanager and Komoro.

Of the above the following are already on the China Station: Carlisle, Tanager, Rosaria, Cadmus, Gnat, Bee, Tanager, Hydrangea and Seard.

## DANCING FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED.

## GRACE AND THE JAZZ.

[BY FLORENCE BRIGHT.]

Has the jazz come to stay? Apprecensively we ask ourselves the question, as, with quickened pulses responding involuntarily, if unwillingly, to the curious beat of the music, we watch the "jazzing" couples. This modern monstrosity of delightful dance—you name it according to your point of view—is rapidly asserting its sway in the dancing room, and all who, defying the power of its fascination, dare to linger and look on are sooner or later carried off their feet. Like a demon mocking in its glee, the banjo twangs and, moved by an inexplicable impulse, these victims suddenly abandon custom and prejudice, and join the already numerous army of jazz-crazed sufferers.

## EXPRESSION IN DANCING.

Is not the reason of all this that we really need a revival of dancing? Away with the inmost hearts of us there is down in the inmost hearts of us there is a desire for movement implanted by nature, who knows what is good for us, it needs but the opening of the desire, spurring air, and, instantly, the desire awakens to respond to the measure, to be off and away, answering the call within for expression. We hear so much these days of the joy of expression—why not express ourselves in dancing?

Movement, by stimulating the circulation of the blood, causes an increased feeling of vitality. It is a moot point whether the lack of sufficient movement in middle life is not responsible for many of the disabilities of mind and body which loom on the horizon, as that age is approached.

## RHYTHM AND GRACE.

Movement in harmony to music is a sheer delight—therein lies the fascination of dancing—a delight which might be enjoyed by many of us with untold benefit to health and spirits. The awkwardness displayed by some in moving, their neither limbs are merely lack of knowledge of balance, easily explained by a really competent teacher, and with practice much of this, and its twin brother, self-consciousness, will disappear.

It is, of course, not suggested that the jazz, fox-trot, innately ungraceful in themselves, should be danced. But why not revive some of the graceful dances beloved of our grandmothers, which could be adopted to modern ideas, and roundly meet the demand for rhythm and grace?

If the inevitable way of all craves it, it is for more dancing, for every one, it will have atoned for many of the defects of which its detractors accuse it.

—Express.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

## FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of the first day's races at Shanghai:—

## PAPER HUNTER'S CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.

Grey Sand (Mr. Springfield) 1

Chop Dollar (Mr. Burkill) 2

Liberty Bond (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time: 1min. 20 3/4secs.

## CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.

Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 1

Portobello (Mr. Burkill) 2

Sir Lamerook (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 2 3/4secs.

## THE GRIFFINS PLATE.—Three quarters of a mile.

The Heron (Mr. Hill) 1

Okin (Mr. Moller) 2

Rest Cure (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 1min. 30secs.

## THE CATHAY CUP.—1 1/2 miles.

Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 1

Scals (Mr. Crockam) 2

Time: 3mins. 14 3/4secs.

## POX MA TING CUP.—One mile.

Fighting King (Mr. Burkill) 1

The Bulbul (Mr. Hill) 2

Hobson's Choice (Mr. Grayridge) 3

Time: 2mins. 2 3/4secs.

## HART LEGACY CUP.—Half a mile.

Bixchoote (Mr. Vida) 1

Iron Duke (Mr. Ezra) 2

Kowloon (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 36 4/5secs.

## THE JOCKEY CUP.—1 1/2 miles.

Battle Axe (Mr. Law) 1

Big Ben (Mr. Brun) 2

Sendrake (Mr. Brandsorenson) 3

Time: 3mins. 43 4/5secs.

## THE KANGAROO CUP.—1 1/2 miles.

Sans Pour (Mr. Hill) 1

Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) 2

Standard Dahlia (Mr. Burkill) 3

Time: 3mins. 43 4/5secs.

## ECLIPSE STAKES.—1 1/2 miles.

Mighty King (Mr. Burkill) 1

The Corcoran (Mr. Hill) 2

Black Fox (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 3mins. 40 2/5secs.

## THE CHIBBI CUP.—1 1/2 miles.

Leofold (Mr. Stewart) 1

Spaghetti (Mr. Sleep) 2

Time: 3mins. 30 3/5secs.

## HONGKONG PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Midas (Mr. Heard) 1

The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 2

Vosburg (Mr. Crockam) 3

Time: 1min. 48 4/5secs.

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of yesterday's racing:—

## CHU KA ZA CUP.—Three-quarter mile.

Golden Feather (Mr. Sleep) 1

Bixchoote (Mr. Springfield) 2

Iron Duke (Mr. Ezra) 3

Time: 1min. 29 3/4secs.

## THE MONSIEUR PLATE.—Half mile.

Battle Axe (Mr. Heard) 1

Sea Hawk (Mr. Hill) 2

Mormon (Mr. Hickling) 3

Time: 2mins. 14 3/5secs.

## THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One and half miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' Maresfield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. G. H. Potts' Mighty King (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. G. H. Potts' Fighting King (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 3mins. 11 2/5secs.

## RACE CLUB CUP.—Two miles.

Boewood (Mr. Ezra) 1

Boubie (Mr. Vida) 2

Scals (Mr. Crockam) 3

Time: 4mins. 22 1/5secs.

## BICCAWEI CUP.—One and quarter miles.

Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Sir Lamerook (Mr. Vida) 2

Niger Minstrel (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 2mins. 42 2/5secs.

## GRAND STAKES.—One and quarter miles.

The Heron (Mr. Hill) 1

Michigan (Mr. Vida) 2

Sea Bird (Mr. Willeumier) 3

Time: 3mins. 40 4/5secs.

## PEKING STAKES.—One mile.

Gray Sand (Mr. Springfield) 1

Besoon Light (Mr. Sleep) 2

The Dancing Bird (Mr. Willeumier) 3

Time: 2mins. 04 4/5secs.

## SHANGHAI STAKES.—One and half miles.

Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 1

Pydand (Mr. Willeumier) 2

Sans Pour (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 3mins. 11 2/5secs.

Dead heat.

## WIRELESS TO AUSTRALIA.

## MESSAGES SENT 12,000 MILES WITHOUT RELAYING.

A wireless girdle round the world is becoming a possibility of the near future. Experimental messages (the Daily Chronicle learns), have been sent to Australia, a distance of 12,000 miles, without relaying. This achievement was celebrated by the sending of messages from Australian statesmen in London to their own country. The opening of a commercial wireless service between England and Australia is only a matter of time and the permission of the two Governments concerned.

The Marconi service between England and Canada and England and the West Indies have just been opened again to the public. These services, it will be remembered, were closed down in August, 1917, owing to the discovery of a common enemy, the German agents for the transmission of messages of direction to enemy submarines. The method of communication involved an ingenious code system, and any enemy craft fitted with wireless could, of course, pick up sailing directions, carried on the wings of the wind.

## "I KNOW THE NATIVE."

## OUR IGNORANCE OF INDIAN PROBLEMS.

[BY MONTGOMERIE.]

In a recent speech Mr. Montagu complained of the rareness of occasions on which he could speak to audiences in England on the Indian situation. He might have added the rareness of finding an audience who could understand Indian problems in their simplest aspects.

Few probably have had time to read through the 300 pages of the Montagu-Chelmsford report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Nevertheless, it is worth reading, if only as a masterpiece of literary style. Its authors may fairly demand that not only those who criticise it, but those whose votes influence the solution, should at least study their subject.

But, for good or evil, public opinion is as much moulded by chance discussions in clubs, workshops, streets, railway carriages, and private houses as it is



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GERMAN SURGEONS' CRIMES.  
WANTON OPERATIONS ON OUR  
MEN.German doctors and medical professors  
during the war, says the *Daily Mail*, per-  
formed on British wounded prisoners  
experimental operations of a peculiarly  
wanton and heartless character. To that  
opinion more than one British medical  
officer has come, after working on cases  
of men who have recently been sent home  
from Germany."Some of the things the German  
medical men have done to our poor  
fellows," said a medical officer in Fulham  
military hospital, "the most hardened  
experimenter would not have been so use-  
lessly and inhumanly cruel as to have  
tried on a dog or other dumb animal."Men who have been sent back to  
London hospitals from Germany lately  
have in several instances been helpless  
victims of malpractice so apparent and  
indisputable that even the most lenient  
medical observer could not attribute  
the shocking state of some of the men  
to negligence or ignorance on the part  
of the Hun doctors.Three British soldiers who were wound-  
ed prisoners in German hospitals have  
died in Fulham military hospital recent-  
ly. The last case of a repatriated  
soldier, brought home when it was too  
late to save him from the Hun brutality  
that caused his death, was Private  
Cardar, of the Northants Regiment, who  
was said in the coroner's court to have  
enlisted at 12 stone and to have come  
home weighing but 4 stone.

## A FINEISH CASE

"I can show you instances in this  
hospital," said a surgeon at Fulham,  
"where intentional neglect or futile  
operations—an operation that never had  
a chance—can be proven by the victims  
and the condition in which they were sent  
back."A case of wanton experiment was  
that of a sapper in the Royal Engineers  
named Roberts. He was wounded on  
March 23rd last at Le Transloy, and lay  
for some time in a shell-hole unobserved.  
There he made the first dressing of a  
wound in his wrist. Taken eventually to  
Mons Hospital, British doctors who were  
fellow-prisoners amputated his right  
hand at the wrist.Subsequently the Germans removed  
him to another hospital at Mons, where  
a German medical professor tried experi-  
ments on Roberts' arm. The German slit  
the stump and tried to make the two ends  
of the bone of the forearm into two  
fingers of weird and terrible appearance.  
This not proving successful—which was  
natural, considering the muscles that  
govern the lower and upper arm—a piece  
of flesh was cut from Roberts' abdomen  
and an attempt made to graft it on to the  
mutilated stump so as to form a sort of  
third finger. This bit of flesh contain-  
ing neither bone nor muscle, the opera-  
tion was as might have been expected, an  
absolute failure."Roberts has been sent home in very  
bad shape, and what might have been  
a useful stump of his right forearm has  
been rendered useless by German experi-  
ments."Pte. Brown, of the East Yorkshire  
Regiment, is another inmate of this  
hospital who is a sample of German  
malpractice. He was wounded and taken  
prisoner in September last when in front  
of his line cutting German wire. A piece  
of shrapnel entered his left thigh and  
broke the large bone of the leg. Reaching  
Toucou, an operation was per-  
formed by a German surgeon.When the femur, or large bone of  
the leg, has been broken, as Brown's had  
been, weights must be put on the leg, so  
that the muscles would persistently  
draw the lower piece of the bone upwards  
and force the upper piece outwards. This  
continued upward pull of the muscle  
would, unless weights were applied, draw  
the upper piece of bone outward until it  
assumed a position almost at right angles  
to its normal position; in other words,  
it would be horizontal instead of per-  
pendicular.

## DELIBERATE LEG-SHORTENING.

Two weeks after the operation Brown  
was removed to another German hospital  
where all weights were removed from the  
wounded leg and a metal and wire splint  
was put on. The released muscles im-  
mediately began to pull the upper piece  
of the fractured bone out of place. Day  
by day the bone was drawn upwards,  
and day by day Brown's leg shortened.That this was seen and known by the  
German doctors was shown by the fact  
that they daily bent the metal splint on  
the leg to fit the shortening limb. Abscesses  
formed and repeated operations  
followed. When Brown was repatriated  
and brought to this hospital on 27th  
December his wound was in a very septic  
condition and his wounded leg was 9½  
inches shorter than the other leg.An X-rays picture of the bone showed  
the upper part sticking out horizontally  
from the pelvic bone and the lower por-  
tion leading down at an acute angle from  
the upper one. Subsequently the bone  
had to be cut and the upper part pulled  
down. This was done, and thereby 6in.  
in length added to the wounded leg.  
Brown had been in such dreadful condi-  
tion for so long that whether or not he  
will recover is hard to say.A very similar case was that of Pte.  
Slevin, of the Connaught Rangers, an-  
other inmate of Fulham military hos-  
pital. He was wounded on October 10th  
last and lay in the open for 14 hours  
in front of Leateau. A shell had frac-  
tured the large bone in his thigh, much  
as Brown's bone and been fractured.Slevin was treated in the German  
dressing station, the Germans putting  
his leg in a plaster cast. He suffered  
terribly by what he thought was a  
sequence of operations, but what very  
likely may have been a series of redress-  
ings. It was not until weeks after, when  
Slevin reached the hospital at Cologne,  
that the cast was taken from his leg and  
weights were applied to keep the muscles

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY.  
"ANYTHING THAT'S UGLY ISN'T  
TRUE.""Sequels are never as good as their fore-  
runners. There is, at any rate, a pre-  
judice to that effect. That delicate and  
inimitable artist Maurice Maeterlinck  
has broken the convention in his com-  
panion play to "The Blue Bird," that  
miracle of happy mysticism which de-  
lighted the whole world. "The Betroth-  
al," or, "The Blue Bird Chooses"  
(Methuen, 6s. net) has been worth wait-  
ing for. It is all a wonder and a calm  
delight."All children, grown-up and little, will  
welcome most of their old friends in M.  
Maeterlinck's new masterpiece, and will  
be delighted to be introduced to some  
fresh ones. Tyltyl is now sixteen, and  
the fairy Berylune thinks it is high time  
that he selected a mate for life. Tyltyl  
is much embarrassed, but the fairy is very  
peremptory with him, and summons to  
his room at night—he has scarcely time  
to pull his Sunday breeches on—by means  
of the fairy sapphire ring, six village  
beauties—Milette, Beline, Roselle,  
Aimette, Jalline, and Rosabelle. Tyltyl  
is afraid the girls will quarrel and awakens  
his parents. Berylune assures him that  
he is now in a sphere in which men and  
women do not quarrel or wish one an-  
other harm. All of that was merely  
make-believe, and doesn't exist deep  
down. This is the whole philosophy of  
the fantasia—that people are living in an  
artificial world of evil. In the real  
world of so-called dreams all is good  
humour and good heart.

## FAIRY BERYLUNE.

Tyltyl is too puzzled by his embarrass-  
ment of riches to make a choice of his  
beloved. He avows himself unable to  
support a wife because he is penniless.  
At fairy Berylune's direction he turns  
his sapphire ring from right to left, and  
enters the Cave of the Miser, who gives  
him all the gold he wants. He then  
proceeds to the Fairy's Palace and in  
the waiting-room sees Cinderella's pump-  
kin and glass slipper, Little Red Riding  
Hood's cake and bowl, Bluebeard's key,  
Hop-o-my-Thumb's pebbles, and many  
other fairy properties, and finally the  
Blue Bird in his silver cage.The girls are there, but they quarrel  
dreadfully. Everything seems shoddy and  
common. Even the moon-coloured and  
sun-coloured dresses look like old spiders'  
webs. Tyltyl is again comforted by  
Berylune, who tells him, "When you see  
what you do see, you see nothing at all."  
Anything that's ugly isn't true,  
never has been true, and never will be.  
As a matter of fact, Tyltyl is responsible  
for the return of the unreal world—the  
world we think we live in. He has for-  
gotten his talisman.Tyltyl is now informed that he cannot  
make choice of a wife without consulting  
his ancestors and his descendants. In  
the Abode of the Ancestors he sees the  
three representative members of his  
family who have lived remote centuries  
before, and in the Abode of the Child-  
ren he sees his own great-great-grandchild-  
ren; and the youngest of his own little  
children, still unborn, makes choice of  
her own mother, who is not one of the  
six aspirants.

## A COMEDY OF KISSES.

In the morning when Tyltyl awakens  
he is still dressed in his best clothes.  
Daddy Tyl and Mummy Tyl are expect-  
ing a visit. An old friend comes in with  
a very pretty young girl. Her name is  
Joy. Tyltyl gave her his wonderful Blue  
Bird when she was a child. She is the  
mother who was selected by the youngest  
of the children in the real world (which  
we ought to live in). Tyltyl and Joy  
kiss, and all is well.There is one very humorous figure  
in the book—that's Destiny. Fancy  
Maeterlinck making fun of destiny! We  
only get a glimpse of the Blue Bird, and  
Myltyl just trips along the stage once.  
In "The Betrothal" M. Maeterlinck has  
done a wonderful thing. He has given  
us a philosophy of eternal life enshrined  
in an exquisite comedy of kisses.—*Ex-  
press.*from pulling the bone out of place. It  
was then too late. The contracting  
muscles had drawn the bone so much out  
of place that Slevin's leg was inches  
shorter than it should have been. An  
X-rays photograph of his leg showed the  
bone at the point of fracture at an acute  
angle like the bone in Brown's leg.The malpractice of removing the  
weights from Brown's leg and of not  
immediately applying them to Slevin's  
leg must have been due to one of two  
things. Either the German medical  
authority willfully removed the weights  
from Brown's leg or failed to apply them  
to Slevin's leg with the idea of making  
these men permanent cripples; or some  
sort of experiment was being tried  
in connection with the metal and  
wire splint on Brown's leg, which the  
doctors changed every day, or in connec-  
tion with the plaster of Paris treatment  
of Slevin's leg.Whether from a medical standpoint  
one considers these things wanton ex-  
periment or careless malpractice, a  
doctor who has worked on these cases  
returned from German hospitals cannot  
but wish that the public could see some  
of the results of German surgery and  
understand that it has been applied to  
thousands of our wounded men who have  
died in German hospitals, whose experi-  
ences and sufferings we will never know."

## SLAVERY IN COAL MINES.

Pte. J. Standing, Tank Corps, of  
Chertsey, who was buried at Brookwood,  
reached Chertsey three weeks ago suffer-  
ing from tuberculosis and pneumonia  
following harsh treatment in German  
coal mines.He and other prisoners had to shift  
several tons of coke daily and double the  
amount on alternate Sundays. After re-  
porting sick on one occasion Stand-  
ing was ordered to stand at attention for  
four hours, and when he fell exhausted a  
comrade who went to help him was struck  
with an iron bar.

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### A NEW HOLY ALLIANCE. ENDANGERING PEACE.

[FROM E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.]

VIENNA, March 6th.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the dangers of the present situation in Hungary in regard to its external affairs. The delays of the Conference of Paris in fixing the ultimate boundaries of the official nation, the failure to listen to any official expression of Hungarian public opinion up to this time, and the permitting of the armed occupation of more than half her former territory, before the Conference has given its decision, by the Rumanians, Czechs-Slovaks, and Jugo-Slavs, as having a deplorable effect on the Hungarian people, and is endangering only again the peace of Europe. It has had the effect of creating a national feeling throughout the country amongst all classes, and, however much the nation may seem divided in regard to internal affairs, it stands absolutely solid in its determination to insist on President Wilson's formula that every people has the right to live under the flag of its own choosing. From the ultra-Conservatives to the most extreme Social Democrats you only hear the same expressions of opinion, namely, that there will be no peace in this part of Europe if Hungarian territory is taken from her, and the Magyars are forced to live under alien rule.

Every day this feeling is growing in strength. I have talked with elder statesmen like Count Apponyi, with President Karolyi, with moderate Socialists like Bohm, the Minister of War, with the extreme wing of the Social Democrats led by Pogany, who is chief of the Soldiers' Councils at the Ministry of War and the most powerful man in Hungary to-day, with all shades of public opinion. All declare that the people will never lay down their arms if their richest districts, on which they are dependent for food and coal, are taken from them, leaving them at the mercy of their neighbours. Every day the warlike spirit grows, and the hatred is especially directed against the Rumanians, whose occupation of Transylvania is declared by the Hungarians to have passed far beyond the limits fixed by the armistice.

AN ARMED CAMP.

Hungary is, in fact, an armed camp to-day, and, in addition to the disbanded soldiers of the old army who were allowed to keep their arms, several divisions of the old army are still intact, and the new divisions, which are to form the new army, are in course of formation. Every peasant is, in fact, a prospective soldier, ready to march against the Rumanians the moment the signal is given by his chiefs. I have just returned from being the witness of an historic event, namely, the baptism of the new Republic, the first official journey of the new President from Buda Pest to visit the entire districts. I was invited by President Karolyi to accompany the official party, consisting of himself, Bohm, the Minister of War; Nagi, the Minister of the Interior; Pogany, the chief of the Soldiers' Councils, and delegates from the navy and army. A special train, once owned by the Habsburgs, conveyed this mass of advanced Socialists to the town of Szatmar, thirty kilometres from the present line occupied by the Rumanians. The whole of the inhabitants, to the number of 30,000, escorted the Chief of the new Republic in triumph to the main square, where an immense mass meeting was held.

In his speech President Karolyi announced for the first time that the Hungarian people were not treated fairly by the Paris Conference they would take their case in their own hands, and never lay down their arms until they had won back their economic independence and territorial integrity. His words were received with wild enthusiasm by his hearers, and especially by the Sekler Berg mountaineers, whose land is now in the hands of the Rumanians. Every succeeding speaker endorsed the President's words; the more violent the speaker the more applause he obtained. An inspection was then made of the troops, who are in magnificent shape. After a grand public luncheon the Presidential party went thirty miles due east to the village of Sziniyer Varas, which guards the entrance to the great Plain of Hungary. The Hungarians declare that the Rumanians are threatening to seize the entrance and advance on Szatmar. The whole of the Republic in the hills, and continual fighting takes place between the two sides. With great solemnity we attended the funeral of a Hungarian soldier, one of the Republic in the previous days of fighting. It was here that I made the melancholy discovery that the war is not over, and that these simple-minded peasants have never heard of, or if they have care nothing for, the Conference of Paris. They only see their territory in the occupation of a hated foe, and no signed paper in Paris, with the official seals of all the nations allied, will ever stop them from endeavouring to win back what they regard as their native soil. Hungary is, in fact, an armed camp, and along the outer fringe, facing the Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, and Jugo-Slavs, and hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and armed peasants are waiting to spring at each other's throats.

It is no use denying the patriotism of the people and their fixed determination to fight unless they obtain what they consider to be fair play, but the Czechs-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, and Rumanians have their rights too. How are all these divergent interests to be settled and advanced Social Democratic party is this: "We have turned out of office and propose to prosecute all those responsible for the war. We are now a genuine democracy, and belong to the international union of all the world's workers, yet the Entente persistently treats us as if we were an enemy. If they continue to do so we shall not be able to restrain the people, who will fight for their own freedom, and the country will run into complete Bolshevism. In self-defence we shall join the Bolsheviki of Russia, Germany, and Austria; and then all you will have done will be to have recreated the old Holy Alliance, not under a League of Kings, but under the leaders of Bolshevism."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### ERZBERGER'S DEFIANCE. INSOLENT SPEECH.

[COPENHAGEN, March 17th.]

Opening what is described as "an extraordinarily largely attended demonstration for the real League of Nations," the Imperial Minister, Herr Erzberger, according to a Berlin telegram of yesterday's date, said the only means of stemming the tide of Bolshevism, was abandonment of the mailed fist policy by the Allies. The German people placed almost unlimited confidence in Dr. Wilson. The President's League of Nations covenant of February 14th would, it was to be hoped, not be realised, for it was a compromise of the pure ideas of Dr. Wilson with Imperialistic aspirations within the Allies' camp. The old forces which as Dr. Wilson said in Congress on December 14th, 1917, were the sole hindrance to Germany's participation in the League of Nations were no more. Dr. Wilson was therefore under the obligation to advocate the immediate participation of Germany in the League of Nations. The disarmament of Germany and simultaneous isolation of Germany would mean abandoning Germany to an unprotected State. The settlement of the colonial question provided for in the League of Nations Act of February 14th was in contradiction to Dr. Wilson's point five. He who was sincere in his intentions regarding peace must demand for Alsace-Lorraine a vote of its people in complete freedom. Germany was ready to accept this vote. President Poincaré's reception of a popular vote, but a Government trick of the old Cabinet, the "Police" often made use of the word "indisputable" in Dr. Wilson's point thirteen in their proclamations of the principle of national union, but that applied also to any French aspirations respecting German for all German would remain German for all German. The Poles' designs regarding Danzig were a crime. Access to the sea was obtainable by Poland, without annexation of this German town, by the neutralisation of direct rights of way under a general peace guarantee, as Dr. Wilson said on January 22nd, 1917.

The unheard-of indemnity demands of the Entente Press had no basis, and were to be rejected, and there was no ground for compensation covering the time after December 1918, as the peace offer then made by Germany, and all the subsequent ones were rejected; there was no moral obligation for Germany to pay compensation at all, apart from Belgium, where Germany would act honestly.

Great Britain was ready to surrender German prisoners; France not, perhaps for fear of the prisoners' revelations regarding bad treatment. Only a League of Nations, which comprised all law-abiding nations, the obligations of which were voluntarily undertaken by these nations, could survive. If the Allies loaded the peace instrument with fresh conditions, going beyond Dr. Wilson's fourteen points, the National Assembly would have to refuse its assent to such a peace, and the signature thereof by the Government, and the decision in the hands of the nation. A referendum of the German people would then have to decide. How it would result was not doubtful. The German nation had made heavy sacrifices, but it would not lose its national honour. A tremendous responsibility rested with the Entente. The German nation appealed to the conscience of the Allies; it desired no position of domination, but justice and equality. —Reuter.

This is also the view of the most distinguished of the elder statesmen of Hungary, including Count Apponyi, Pallavicini, and Esterhazy, namely, that the delays of the Conference are forcing Germany into the arms of Russia, and Hungary and Austria into the arms of Germany, and making a new "Holy Alliance."

If this alliance comes to pass—and many believe it is inevitable—then fate will to the future peace of Europe and the independent existence of so many Slovakia, hemmed in between so many enemies. The whole Hungarian people desire to be taken under English protection, and there are many responsible people who say: "Why cannot we become like one of your self-governing Colonies?" There are others who want an immediate alliance with England, forgetting that all such measures are in future to be regulated by a League of Nations. There is a universal feeling that only England is a safe guardian of Hungarian interests at the Conference, and that if we let them down they can only join hands with Austria and Germany.

Now, what is the best way out of this impasse, or in any case what measures can be adopted to calm public feeling, and the further deliberations of the pending the further deliberations of the Conference? Once again I would urge the sending out of an international Commission to regulate the mutual affairs of all these new Republics, in regard to both finance and food supplies, and to secure a temporary arrangement of the frontiers. It would have an excellent effect on Hungarian public opinion if delegates were immediately invited to the Conference to state the Hungarian case, as the people feel that while all their enemies are reeling their country is gradually melting away without anyone to defend their cause.

Beyond all this, the broad fact remains that the only policy which will ensure the peace of Europe in the future is the creation of a Danubian confederation to bring all the component parts of the old Habsburg Empire into some kind of working harmony, under guarantees for the independence of each ethnological group by the Entente. Short of this you will never have peace. Austria and Hungary will unite with Germany, either openly Bolshevist or Republican. Germany will influence from the Rhine to the Rumanian frontier, and in a few years will absorb Czech-Slovakia, and probably Jugo-Slavia, and then, permeating through the Balkans, and then, through the Jankers, will thus be achieved, in spite of military defeat, through the short-sighted policy of the leaders of the Entente. —Daily Telegraph.

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